

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

The present canvass for Judge of the Superior Court illustrates the result of reconstruction in South Carolina more vividly than a volume of invective. There is a sharp contest in the Legislature of that State for a vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The candidates are two ignorant negroes, who drifted down South at the close of the war, in connection with the Southern Pandora's Box, the Freedman's Bureau.

These two ebony aspirants for Judicial honors, are both members of the Legislature from Beaufort, one in the Senate and one in the House. It is a little strange that there is no white candidate for so distinguished a position. Gov. Orr desired the place, and his name was suggested as a candidate, but his friends discovered that the negro, Whipper, would certainly beat him and therefore withdrew him from the canvass. Wright, negro Senator, was put up in place of Orr, and now the contest is re-aroused down to a choice between these two worthies.

What a commentary is this upon Southern Reconstruction.

The next Cotton Crop.

A Correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Macon, Ga., thinks that it is nearly certain that the area of the cotton crop for 1870 will not be larger than that of 1869, if so large; first, from the inability of planters to secure the requisite labor, and second, because the provision crop will occupy more land than it did last year. Owing to the introduction of improved machinery and fertilizers, however, this correspondent believes that the production, even on less area, will be fully equal to that of the past year. The planters, it is represented, are not anxious to raise very heavy crops even if they had the labor, for the obvious reason that the price would fall proportionally. At the present rates for labor and of the various articles of prime necessity to the husbandman, he cannot afford to grow cotton for less than from eighteen to twenty cents per pound. This, however, does not seem to be altogether a correct view of the situation if the recent emigration of laborers from non-producing to the cotton States is indicative of anything.

The Progress of Centralization and Despotism.

Step by step, says the Baltimore Gazette, the Radicals continue their policy of centralization. Their design is to ride rough shod over the Constitution, and to make the will of Congress the supreme law of the land. They are bent on reducing the Federal Judiciary and the Federal Executive to the condition of subordinate departments of the Government, and under cover of law, and by means of the machinery of law, are gradually but surely changing our form of government as it was established by the founders of the Republic. They hold in their hands, at this day, the purse and the sword. In ten of the Southern States they dictate what shall vote and who shall be deprived of the elective franchise. By putting a false interpretation upon the right of Congress to judge of the qualifications of members, they have expelled men who were legally elected to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, and have installed their own creatures in the seats thus summarily vacated. To swell their majorities in the Senate they have erected into States Territories which contain but a few thousands of permanent population, and have thus crushed out the opposition of the larger States where the Democracy are in the ascendancy.

All the barriers which protected the independence of the States from Federal encroachments are being thrown down and levelled with the ground. Even the equality of the States as members of a common Union is no longer respected. The work of reconstruction is still to go on in the States south of the Potomac. The most solemn pledges given by the Radicals have been violated time after time with impunity. No sooner had a Southern State accepted the conditions imposed of her than fresh conditions were exacted. Georgia was thrust out of the Union after her members had been admitted to seats in the House of Representatives. Virginia is only to be admitted on terms which are derogatory to her dignity as a State, and to the manhood of her people. No Southern State, unless it be thoroughly and submissively Radical, can hope to be represented in Congress.

There is talk, even now, of putting Tennessee once more under military rule, and of Radical interposition in the affairs of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware. Into the new amendments to the Constitution—amendments which were carried in the Southern States by a system of terrorism, and in many of the Northern and Western States by trickery and fraud—they have incorporated a clause which gives to Congress the power to enforce them by what is sarcastically called "appropriate legislation." Under color of this authority they can and will, before long, interfere with the electoral vote in all of the States, their purpose being to take from the latter the right of regulating the suffrage within their limits. Nor is this all. The legislation of the States is to be supervised by Congress; the functions of State Governors are to be reduced below those of pro-consuls in the Roman times; and, under the plen of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the right of eminent domain, which has always appertained to the States, is to be contemptuously disregarded, and the will of Congress is to set aside the will of the people of a State, even in matters of local concern.

All those revolutionary proceedings tend but to one point—the centralization and perpetuation of all the powers of the Government in the hands of a Radical oligarchy. As the New York Journal of Commerce well remarks: "The focal point of Congress—and that is the most alarming thing about it. The leading spirits in the

scheme in the Senate and House are gradually absorbing the powers of the Executive—so that he is already but a passive instrument in their hands—and they clearly aim to monopolize also the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Controlling the patronage of the whole Government, and dictating the judicial decisions, having at their beck and command vast multitudes of beneficiaries and tools all over the country, they hope and expect to insure their re-election perpetually. Centralization is but another name for a ring composed of the Radical master politicians, to whom the humbler members pay fealty and receive their reward. It is insatiable, and must continue to grow in avarice and insolence, until it extends its baleful effects over all the States of the Union, or is broken up and forever overthrown by an indignant people."

Parties in the South. None believe that any considerable portion of the white people of the South will act with the Republican party. Indeed, however much the leaders of that party may have desired such a consummation, they do not expect it. As a matter of party policy they preferred the certainty of negro support to the uncertainty of white aid in the South. The Republicans of the North, who reaped the principal benefits of party success, looked rather to numbers than to intelligence and respectability in their Southern alliances. Making a safe calculation upon human weakness, they counted upon the purchase of a few Southern whites to their party embraces through the fascinations of political positions or from the thirst of pecuniary advantages. None before this have sold their birthrights for a mess of pottage and will do so again when the present generation has passed away. That so few men of standing, of prominence, of character have bowed down before the idols of Radical power and success in our section is one of the brightest and most honorable features of the memorable events connected with our war and its results.

When the Republican party found it absolutely necessary, in order to continue in power, to proscribe and tyrannize over the Southern whites and patronize and exalt Southern blacks, they consented to abandon the hope of the sympathy and support of the one in order to secure the friendship of the other. This decision has led them on, step by step, to the most diabolical and offensive legislative and political persecutions of the worth and intelligence of our people, and collected around the party altars only the vilest and most mercenary worshippers among the Southern whites. These proscriptions have continued so long and have increased in harshness to such an extent that only such of our people as are callous to insults and injuries, and lost to every sense of honor and shame can form or continue any alliance with their persecutors. Dogs only, they men or brutes, can continue to lick the hand which smites them, and worse than dogs are they who turn upon and bite their companions for the paltry and dirty crumbs which fall from the Radical tables.

As parties are now constituted, the Southern white people cannot be neutral, and they cannot be Republicans. It is useless for papers or speakers to talk of compromise. Men cannot compromise their integrity—their honor. Our people cannot and never will tamper with Radicalism. Honesty and truth alike forbid. Principle and policy alike unite to prevent it. Those who through ignorance or fear were deceived into the support of that party are repenting of their action, and brushing the foul dust from their shoes. Southern men cannot remain in the party and maintain the respect of their neighbors or themselves; for, says the Richmond Enquirer upon this question, "the very pith and marrow of the Republican party is its conquest of the South. Its brief history is the history of the crusade of the last ten years to break the power of the South and to run the ploughshare over our demolished institutions. You take the heart out of Republicanism or Radicalism when you eliminate the war upon the South—the conflict in the Wilderness—the bloody heights of Gettysburg—the fall of Vicksburg—the defeat at Atlanta—the flight from Petersburg—the Emancipation Proclamation—the 13th amendment to the Federal Constitution—the 14th amendment—the Sherman-Shellabarger bill—the partition of Virginia—the Bayne-Underwood Convention—the rule of Terry and Canby—the career of Butler—the Drake amendments—the iron-clad oath—the sweeping removal of all our State officers—the story of Tennessee—the broken faith with Georgia—the plunder of North and South Carolina—the treatment of Mississippi (witness Senator Revel)—and the awful, pitiable humiliation of the Southern States which are at this moment at the mercy of negro legislatures—to say nothing of the burnings, the pillage, the devastation of the war—the march of Sherman—and the ride of Sheridan. This is an epitome of the history of the Republican party. Outside of that they may have run up an enormous debt—they may have destroyed the national shipping—they may have doubled the prices of the necessities of life—they may have wrung in one year from Virginia alone nearly three million dollars on her tobacco; but it is the war-record and the reconstruction-record of the Republican party that constitutes nine-tenths of its biography. It is this war-record and this reconstruction-record that stands out in any conception of the party just as the Inquiry, and the war in the Low Countries, and the Duke of Alva are the chief images in any idea we have of Philip the Second of Spain.

Obviously, then, again, there is something absolutely shocking in one of us here taking up Republicanism as a faith. It would be as if the family of poor Mumford should become the greatest admirers of General Butler. It would be as if the women of New Orleans had stepped forward to woo his foul embraces. It would be like the Lady Anne won at her murdered lord's requiem by the grim and gory hunchback.

"The proposition is that we, sitting

amid the smoking ruins of our homes, and by the fallen columns and crumbling arches of our temples, shall raise the standard of our invaders and conquerors, and rebuild our dwelling-places chanting their songs of triumph, and clanking our chains to the airs they taught us."

The Politics of Protection.

The London Economist, of January 15, contains a careful review of Commissioner Wells's last report, confining itself to two points, viz: the decrease in wealth of the United States and the mischievous effects of our protective tariff. High praise is awarded to the commissioner for his diligence in collecting facts, and his intelligence in arranging them with a view to ascertain their true bearings. After declaring that "the American protectionists have perpetrated the follies which have elsewhere been perpetrated," the Economist concludes its article in these words:

"As to the remedy which Mr. Wells suggests—the substitution of a revenue for a protective tariff, on the model of our own first steps in free trade twenty-eight years ago—the only question here will not be as to its appropriateness, but when the Americans are likely to take it up. We have great interest in the matter; but not as Americans commonly suppose, on account of the exclusion of our manufactures from their markets by the tariff. The peculiarity of the evidence is that our manufactures are consumed in nearly the same proportion to the native product as before—that we are not excluded. The cause of any loss we sustain is in the voluntary poverty of those who are good customers now, but who would, under different conditions, have still larger means to purchase from every one—their own manufacturers included. Protection keeps America from being as rich as it might be, and that is our grievance. Unfortunately there is no certainty as yet that a very early return to a more sensible system will take place; though it is a matter for congratulation that the attack on protection is so well directed and so well supported as it is. A report like that of Mr. Wells cannot but have great effect; but nations, in such matters, as our own experience proves, find it very difficult to retrace their steps."

City Finances.

In the statement of the receipts and disbursements of the city during the month of January, submitted by the Clerk and Treasurer to the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting, and published in the JOURNAL yesterday morning, we have both the evidence of systems inaugurated by Mayor MARTIN in relation to the management of the city finances and of honesty in accounting for them. The receipts for January show an increase over the average monthly receipts of last year of three thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and nine cents, and SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-FOUR CENTS over the receipts from January 12th to February 1st, 1869. On the other hand the disbursements for the month show a decrease of SIX THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS AND EIGHT CENTS less than the average monthly disbursements of last year, and this, too, in the face of a large expenditure for interest.

This short analysis of the receipts and expenditures for the first month of Mayor MARTIN's official term speaks much for the economy and success of his administration, while it is equally conclusive of the extravagance and corruption of the previous administration. We are always willing to chronicle the merits of our political enemies, and it is with much satisfaction that in these days we are able to compliment the honesty and capacity of our officials. If Mayor MARTIN had protested against the re-election of Mr. Durfee as Treasurer of the city, resting as he is under a well grounded suspicion of dishonesty and the certainty of incompetency, he would have added firmness to his other qualifications, and doubtless relieved himself of some anxiety and labor in looking over the finances of the city.

This exhibit of the January account of the city government should be an incentive to the labors of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the citizens, some of whom we believe are faithfully at work, with what progress we are not advised. We have raised the issue in these columns that there has been extravagance and corruption in the administration of our city finances during the past year. We have arraigned ex-Mayor Neff and Treasurer Durfee by name, as two of the guilty parties. We had determined to investigate these matters, but the citizens have relieved us from the undertaking. We published enough to convict ex-Mayor Neff before any intelligent and unprejudiced jury in the country, not only of a palpable and wilful violation of law, but of incorrect and extortionate charges against the city in the "Lawton Account." We published enough in our analysis of the Treasurer's account to place the Committee on the track of incorrections and frauds, and we have no doubt they will be brought to light. We are content to rest our case in their hands. In the meantime, in the name of the taxpayers of Wilmington, we ask the Mayor and Board of Aldermen not to accept men of straw as the surerets on the Treasurer's bond of ten thousand dollars which they have ordered him to file before Monday next. Such has been the rule heretofore, but surely with honest men it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. This mockery of legal form in worthless men giving worthless bonds for the performance of responsible official trusts, is not the least of the evils which is undermining the prosperity of North Carolina and bringing its governments, local and State, into bankruptcy and dishonor.

We speak not as a partisan, and to subserve no political ends. Personally we have nothing against the late Mayor and the present Treasurer of this city. The former we know very slightly; the latter we have no acquaintance with. Politically we have nothing against either not common to all their Radical associates. But if they have done wrong as officials, if they are guilty of crime or of criminal errors and extravagances in the performance of the trust reposed in them by the citizens of Wilmington, then we in common with every honest tax-payer have personally injured and aggrieved; and it is our duty, as it is the duty of every other tax-payer, to do all we can to further the investigation into their official conduct.

We hope, therefore, that the committee

appointed for this purpose will push forward their work. The people are becoming impatient. They desire to learn the truth or falsity of the charges which the JOURNAL has preferred. The accused parties have shown no disposition by any statement of their own, or by any other remedy they may have, to defend themselves. How far this may go as proof of their guilt we cannot say, but the people desire to see the issue settled by those who have made the investigation. We are content to abide the result.

Bankrupt Banks.

Hon. O. H. DOCKERY, Representative in Congress from this District, has introduced the following bill, which will be of interest to many of our people. We learn that it will most probably pass:

An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." That when any bond, note or other obligation may be due or payable to any Bank chartered by an Act of the Legislature of any State prior to the 12th day of April, 1861, and such Bank may have gone into liquidation, the Assignee of such Bank shall be compelled to receive any note or bill of such Bank as a legal set off, and in satisfaction of such bond, note or other obligation due and payable to such Bank; and the bills or notes of such Bank shall be received in any Court of the United States to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought on such note, bond or other obligation, and such set off shall be a legal set off, and the note, bond or other obligation be drawn payable to such Bank, or the cashier thereof, or to any other party.

Trespassing on Lands and Killing Stock. The farmers of the country have suffered recently to such an extent by depredations on their premises that it has been necessary for many of them to publish notices threatening trespassers with the law. All good citizens ought to co-operate in securing the lawful punishment of idlers and depredators of every sort. In this section we hope all stand together and use their power and influence to punish trespassers.

A public meeting of farmers in Johnson county last week adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It is generally conceded that "self-preservation is one of the strongest laws of nature," and whereas, possessing such a right, we are entitled to the same in the lower country, we are absolutely unable to raise stocks of hogs, cattle and sheep, sufficient to feed our own families with, much less to supply our nearest markets—owing to a lawless set of vagrants who seem to fancy that there is either no law to punish, or no magistrates to enforce them; and whereas, we have been living the past few years on "half rations" together with the hope of a "better time coming," when, in fact, matters are growing worse and worse every day instead of better, therefore

Resolved, That it is our opinion that if there ever was a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," that time is "nigh unto arrived."

Resolved, That the farmers comprise the hard working, tax-paying element of the country, and therefore have a right to expect ample protection from the laws thereof.

Resolved, That we know who the offenders are and could easily rid the country of them, as we have the numbers and consequently the physical ability to do so. But we are law-abiding and law-abiding citizens, preferring to seek redress in a lawful way. We therefore implore our State Legislature, now in session, to give us a bench of magistrates who, also, are law-abiding and law-loving, and who at the same time are competent to discharge the duties of that responsible position.

Resolved, That those of us who have not had their lands posted, will proceed to do so without delay, and we hereby pledge ourselves to prosecute all trespassers to the extent of the law.

Resolved, That we will permit no person or persons to settle upon our lands, who, hereafter may be caught stealing property of any description in the neighborhood, nor will we give aid and comfort to any one, white or black, who may be unwilling to put us in a lawful way, to correct the abuses referred to. But the other hand we cordially invite honest laborers, both white and colored, to settle among us, where they will be treated justly and kindly, and where they will be able to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health, but also the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, morbidly by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, silliness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intolerance even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These symptoms will be the result of the disease, for the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: corn cobs. This Bitters is the mental restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors of the Preparation Bitters, are said to be the largest importers of St. Croix Rum and Oats in America. The Rum imported by this firm is all of the purest quality, and is manufactured under the immediate supervision of one of their agents, upon leased plantations on the island of St. Thomas. Over nine thousand cases of this Bitters are used annually for their Bitters alone. The Bitters are imported from Brazil, and are also gathered and selected by the natives, and the supervision of an agent sent out for that purpose. The cures produced by these Bitters are wonderful.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

MORE FIRES.—A letter from Hendersonville to a gentleman in this city says: "Col. V. Ripley's stables and corn cribs were burned last night (27th Jan.) with ten or fifteen thousand pounds of hay, and some eight hundred or a thousand bushels of corn. We had hard work to save the balance of the lower end of the town (Hendersonville). Fears are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary."

Ed. Sentinel.

For the Wilmington Journal.

To Whom it May Concern.

Rev. L. S. Burkhead, of Salisbury, N. C., formerly a Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, complains, not that I have misrepresented him, but that I have not published in full one of my own letters in my published copy of our "private correspondence," in reference to a "public oral discussion" between us. The public will doubtless be greatly shocked at the moral depravity when they learn that the omitted "important part of my own letter" was a brief paragraph, in which I accepted one of his additional rules, which required that our "services should begin each day with devotional exercises." This omission occurred because it was not in my original letter of that date to him; and when I came to copy that letter I made the addition in the copy which I mailed to him, and did not consider it of sufficient importance to require the trouble of attaching it to the original, and so when I found it necessary to print our correspondence, in order to prevent the false impression with which Mr. B. was endeavoring to imbue the public mind, that I had "backed down" from a fair debate, I omitted it because I had not the precise words that I had written to him. But remember, Mr. B. dare not accuse me of misrepresenting his part of the correspondence in any particular.

The other point. Mr. B. in his first letter to me says: "If we can agree upon the points to be discussed, and also upon the formal statement of the points, then I will accept your challenge and meet you at Kernsville or Magnolia at a proper time." In his "card" he gives the proposition. I submitted, and says he "accepted" them "substantially." Then we agreed on the "points," and also on their "formal statement." Mr. B. did not meet me, as he said he would in case of such agreement. Why was this? Simply because I would not "accept" an extraordinary requirement that he made. I proposed nothing unusual in such discussion that he could use as a pretext for flying off from a discussion, after agreeing to meet me in case we could agree on a "formal statement" of the points.

Mr. B. furnishes the "important part" of my letter that I failed to publish, if nothing else that he may secure for "his head and heart" the "compliment" of a desire for the "promotion of the laws of truth alone."

Rev. N. C. January 23, 1870.
N. B.—Papers that published Mr. B.'s "Card" will please copy this, and oblige.
D. B. C.

The Economical Council.

SETON HALL, Jan. 30, 1870.
Dear Friend: It is with great pleasure I make the following extract from an able and most interesting article on the First Economical Council of the Vatican, published in the February number of the Catholic World. It was written in Rome. Speaking of the measures adopted to prevent a protracted Council, the writer says: "In order that when the prelates should come they might not be detained too long from their Dioceses attending the Council—as was the case at Trent—it was deemed advisable to establish preparatory committees of chosen theologians to study maturely such questions as it was thought would probably come up or be proposed in the Council. In Rome, the centre of theological learning, there were eminent theologians in abundance from whom to choose. But it was felt that something more was needed. To erudition must be added the intimate knowledge of the modes of thought and practical needs of the various nations; something which books alone cannot give. Hence, eminent theologians from France, Germany, England, Ireland and other countries were united and sent to Rome as representative men of their respective countries. From the United States the Very Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, South Carolina, whom our Bishops had learned to appreciate as Secretary to our Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, was chosen for this purpose, and came to Rome fifteen months ago. The choice was a happy one."

He has won the esteem and respect of all by his simple and quiet dignity of manner, the vastness of his learning, and, more than all, by his sound judgement and practical good sense. I believe he stands in the Council as one of the theologians of the Pope. Five of the cardinals, four of Roman and foreign theologians, formed under the presidency of a Cardinal, have for nearly a year and a half been engaged in an exhaustive study of the subjects most likely to come up. Their dissertations and essays on such points have been printed for the private use of the Bishops, and being up to the day most in expedition, and will naturally aid much in expediting business."

The writer concludes his article by saying: "It is thought the Council must last several months; but at the present stage not even the prelates themselves can form more than a vague conjecture on this head."

Thinking the above extracts from that most excellent monthly magazine of general literature and science, the Catholic World, for the private use of the Bishops, and being up to the day most in expedition, and will naturally aid much in expediting business."

Yours truly,
J. K. M.

HIGH FARMING IN WAKE.—We copied a paragraph some time since from the Washington Eastern Intelligencer, of a Mr. Archibald and his two little sons, who made last year 9 bales of cotton and 110 barrels of corn, besides peas, potatoes, &c., and asked who could beat it?

The inquiry has led to the discovery of the individual in the person of Capt. W. Pierce, of Ramoth, (commonly called Ramoth) district, in Wake county. Capt. Pierce, with two horses worked by white labor, made

21 bales cotton averaging 425 lbs.—2,925
at 24 cents \$702.00
140 barrels—700 bushels corn at \$1.25 175.00
Total \$877.00
Average to the plow \$1,441.36
On another part of his farm, superintended by himself, with two mules, worked by colored labor, he made

9 bales cotton averaging 425 lbs.—5,825
at 24 cents \$699.00
100 barrels—500 bushels corn at \$1.25 625.00
Total \$1,324.00
Average to the plow \$2,088.12
Or average of 4 ploughs, value \$4,408.75
We ask again, and in reference to this, who can beat it?—Raleigh Sentinel.

We learn that in the upper end of this county, peach trees are almost ready to bloom—we fear this warm weather will prove destruction to the peach crop this year. In the same section a Japan apple tree is now in bloom.

Weldon News.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Postal Telegraph.—Tariff.—Utah.—The Gold Ring.—Corbin, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Voorhees and the Public Debt.—The President's Plan of Payment.—Increase of the Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Senate Committee on Post Offices held a special meeting yesterday to consider Senator Ramsey's postal telegraph bill. The committee favor its adoption. The new tariff bill will be reported on Monday. By a vote of the committee bituminous coal was taken from the free list and restored to the old duty, while anthracite coal was placed on the free list. The Committee on Territories, in the House, have framed a bill to abolish polygamy in Utah. The President is authorized if necessary to use the army to enforce its provision.

Abel R. Corbin, brother-in-law of General Grant, who was one of the head spirits in the gold ring last September, was before the committee who are investigating that transaction. His examination was concluded yesterday. He was put through a pretty severe cross examination by Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, which greatly irritated the sanctimonious Corbin.—The letter to which Jas. Fisk attaches so much importance was spoken of by Corbin as of no importance, for all he cared it might have been read at a town meeting. That special letter sent to Grant while at Washington, Pa., would go very far to exonerate the Grant crowd from any participation in the gold ring, and if it is not forthcoming the world will be justified in thinking that it dared not be shown. The committee will not have done its duty in the premises if Mr. Grant and Mr. Corbin are not put on the witness stand. As the proceedings before the committee are secret, it is very difficult to get at the facts. The only way to reach them is through the witnesses, and Corbin is very foxy and but little can be got out of him.

In the House yesterday the speech of Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, deserves special mention. He said: Now that the Administration has been proven a delinquent in its use of the public money by the Chairman of the appropriations, (Mr. Daves), he would further demonstrate the wrongs and oppressions of the people. He spoke of the capitalist and the toiler, the former had numerous advocates on the floor of Congress, while the toiler, on whose behalf he arose, had seldom any one to speak for him. Mr. Voorhees went into an examination of the manner in which the debt was made. He showed most plainly that the capitalist did not, as patriots, loan the Government money to save the life of the Nation, but as money shavers and usurers, watching when their necessities were direct to exact the best terms. Death and destruction, greed of gain held high carnival together and ministered to each other's ferocious and unsatiate lusts and appetites from the beginning to the close of the contest. He asserted and proved most conclusively that the proposition of a public debt was a fiction, a device, a fraud, a trick, a deception, and a fraud against the labor of the nation. He spoke of the capitalist making merchandise of the country's woe and trafficking for 100 per cent. of profit amid the roar of cannon and a deluge of blood. Neither the country nor the money changer came forth to the conflict. Hearts burdened with visions of peaceful and happy lives sprang up from every little spot, from away up in the dark pinches of Maine to the far off mouth of the Columbia River, and all that they could do was to give. But above and around the graves of heroes who died for glory and not for gain, speculation is busy, reaping its double harvest from the hallowed blood which they shed. From statements and figures and facts, to which Mr. Voorhees challenges scrutiny, the stupendous amount of \$1,550,558,956, was the sum total which is now counted as a part of our indebtedness when not one cent, as he proved, ever left the pockets of the speculator or found its way into the treasury of the country. The sum total of what the bondholders actually did loan, did advance upon the bonds of the government from 1862 to 1868, was \$1,371,424,238. Compare the amount which the government did receive with the amount for which our country is now indebted, and we find the following result:

Amount of debt which has no consideration \$1,550,558,956
Amount which was paid for 1,371,424,238
Excess of bonds and usury over the actual debt \$179,134,718
Mr. Voorhees asked for a parallel in the history of constitutional governments. The President of the United States, and the capitalist and against the equality and rights of labor, ranges himself on the side of the heartless monopoly and against the lowly poor. In the interest of fraud and usury he announces a plan of paying the debt, which, if carried out, the tolling tax-payers will be compelled to pay for that debt, will be \$1,400,000,000 the actual incalculable sum of \$1,470,918,930, an amount equal to one-fifth of the entire property of the United States. This scheme of plunder proclaimed by the Executive is destitute of the slightest support either in equity or law. He asked that the interest bearing debt when the last annual interest closed was \$2,049,975,700. The Secretary of the Treasury stated a few days ago that it now was \$2,100,000,000; an increase of \$50,024,300. This is a stubborn fact.—While taxation is mountain high the debt tax-payers are rising higher. Mr. Voorhees contended that the government should be paid in strict accordance with the contract which it be gold or greenbacks, and as Thad Stevens said: to contend that the fifty-twenty bonds are payable in gold was a swindle and a robbery by the Radical Congress. He made a eloquent and pathetic appeal for a plan to change the existing state of things. He pleaded in the interest of the laborer, of the maimed and wounded soldier, in the name of the widow and orphan, and in the name of eternal justice, and in behalf of the mighty interest of the Government, whose drooping trade it would restore, whose fainting industries it would imbue with new life.

The figures and arguments presented by Mr. Voorhees in his grand expose of the "dagger" cheat that is imposed on the tax-payers by the Radical Congress are unanswerable. The clarion voice of the young orator and statesman of the West, which rang through the Hall in tones loud and clear, attracted the breathless attention of the galleries, while the members of the floor ceased their usual hum and listened attentively to the arguments (instructing our Representatives in Congress in regard to the matter) was taken up and adopted. By Mr. Robinson: A bill to pay and establish a new county from portions of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson, to be called Swain. Referred.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.
FRIDAY, JAN. 29th, 1870.
A communication was read from the Code Commission relating to a resolution of inquiry from the Senate.
Mr. Love said I desire to make a single

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

SENATE.
FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.
BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cook: To repeal an act to amend the Charter of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company and other acts making appropriations to Railroad Companies at the sessions of '68 and '69. Referred.

By Mr. Martin: To better protect the holders of Insurance Policies in this State. [This bill requires Companies doing business in this State, if it be Fire Insurance, to deposit \$20,000 in bonds of the State at par value in the Treasury, and if it be Life Insurance to deposit \$10,000.] Referred.

By Mr. Lassiter: Resolution to reduce the per diem of members to \$5 per day and that of employees in the same proportion. Lies over.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolution concerning the destruction of property during the late war by the Federal Army, in certain cases [of land men and] Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have said property paid for, when the property has been destroyed by the order of Federal officers.
Mr. Love moved to strike out the word "Loyal," which was voted down or against.
Mr. Forkner moved to amend the resolution that the property of citizens that was destroyed by the Confederate forces, because of their Loyalty to the Government, shall also be paid for, which was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.
Resolution instructing the Attorney General to have the Railroad appropriations adjudicated.
Mr. Robbins said he introduced the resolution in order to have a legal question properly adjudicated. He inquired whether a man was in favor of or against the new bonds, it was highly important that all doubts as to their constitutionality should be settled as soon as possible, and that was the object of the resolution. The constitution provides that appropriations shall be made, unless a special tax sufficient to pay the interest on said appropriation shall be laid at the same time. It was evident to every one that a sufficient tax had not been laid to pay the interest on these special tax bonds, and there was a question of doubt as to their constitutionality, which should be settled, in order to build up and sustain the credit of the State. The bondholders were inquiring into this subject, and ought to know the status of these bonds. Mr. Sweet opposed the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Forkner moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which motion prevailed.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the tariff on imported rice and peas increased, was rejected.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend section 4 of an act relating to salaries and fees.
[This bill proposes to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court judges to \$5,000, and to pay them said amount from the beginning of their term of office.]
Mr. Stephens urged the passage of the bill. He thought it was a simple matter of justice that the Judges should receive this addition to their salaries.
Mr. Love said he opposed the bill because he was unwilling to increase the tax already too heavy upon the people. This was not the time to increase the salaries of Judges or any other State officers; instead of increasing salaries it was time for the General Assembly to see the necessity of retrenchment, and move to lay a bill on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Stephens moved a reconsideration of the vote.
Mr. Sweet moved to postpone the motion until Wednesday next, which was adopted.

Bill to make slander a misdemeanor.
Messrs. Welker, Blythe and Brodgen favored the passage of the bill.

Messrs. Robbins and Whiteside opposed it.
Mr. Robbins moved to lay the bill on the table, which was voted down.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill by making all punishments obtained against any person for slander apply to the body as well as against property, and that said party shall be committed to prison until such punishment and costs are satisfied, which was voted down.

The bill finally passed its second reading.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1870.
RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Long, of Richmond: A bill to incorporate the old Scotch Fair, Richmond county. Referred.

By Cherry, colored: A bill to incorporate the Edgecombe Building Association. Referred.

By Mr. Sinclair: A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within three miles of Ashpole Presbyterian Church in the county of Robeson. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the bill to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the building of Railroads. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chow